

# Receipts and Expenditures OF ADAMS COUNTY.

## Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Penn.

Agreeably to an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES yearly; We, the Commissioners of Taxes for said County, do REPORT as follows, viz. from the fifth day of January, 1826, until the third day of January, 1827, both days included:

**DR.**

	Doll. C.
To outstanding County Tax at former publication	3341 07
Do. Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley	1197 58
Do. Do. C. Chritzman	199 00
Do. 300 00	
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond	2735 70
Cash on hand at last settlement	7481 16
Tax assessed for 1826,	15 34
Cash received of John F. McFarlane, Esq. for brick sold	11 11
Addition to Tax Duplicates	
Cash received on Order No. 294, drawn 60 days after date, discounted at the Bank of Gettysburg	1484 00
	<b>\$16,984 96</b>

**CR.**

By Orders paid, as follow, viz.

	Doll. C.
Auditors' pay	16 50
Tuition of poor children	1173 12
Treasurer of P. H. funds	2221 00
Collectors of Taxes, fees and releases	382 05
James G. Paxton, Esq. services as Commissioner, 1826	115 50
John F. McFarlane, Esq. do.	97 50
John Shorb, Esq. do.	102 00
D. Horner, Clerk—salary for 1826, stationary, &c.	187 18
Officers of General Election—fees	255 65
Grand Juries and Coroners—pay	368 99
General Juries and Constables do.	846 62
Assessors' fees	423 60
Witnesses on part of Commonwealth—fees	240 97
Constables' fees	12 72
Bills of costs—Commonwealth vs. Michael Dugan	156 95
T. C. Miller, Sheriff—sundry bills of costs	424 51
Do. Jailer—fees	456 09
Amos Green, for building Berlin bridge	2195 12
Attorney General—fees	94 50
Court Cryer—pay	58 70
Directors of Poor—pay	60 00
D. Horner, Coroner, fees on Inquisitions	26 07
Sundry persons, for work done in public buildings	341 94
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts—fees	34 11
Treasurer of Gettysburg water company—rent	20 00
Sundry persons, for repairing bridges	26 00
Do. for Wolf and Fox scalps	29 35
Public Printing	156 75
Wood for Court house and Prison	78 66
Road views and damages	177 25
T. C. Miller, Sheriff, for summoning Jurors—fees	78 00
Do. for releases of fines and verdicts	37 36
John Miller, for superintending convicts in Jail	30 00
Harman Wierman, Esq. in trust for viewing Berlin bridge	7 00
John B. McPherson, Esq. in trust for Philadelphia Prison	78 83
George Ziegler, Esq. for books in Register's Office	22 50
George Welsh, Esq. in trust for Circuit Court seal	5 12
By outstanding County Tax	4102 09
" " " Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley	72 64
" " " C. Chritzman	1056 94
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond	250 00
Treasurer's salary	80 00
Cash on hand	381 06
	<b>\$16,984 96</b>

NOTE. The following Orders were issued by the Commissioners, but remain unpaid, viz:

An Order, No 215, in favor of Valentine Hollinger, in trust for Amos Green	\$475 00
Do. No. 269 in favor of Amos Green	450 00
Do. " 294 du. Bank of Gettysburg	1500 00

IN Testimony, that the foregoing Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a true Copy, as taken from and compared with the Originals remaining in the Books of this Office—We have hereunto set our hands and affixed the Seal of our said Office, at Gettysburg, the third day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven.

JAMES G. PAXTON,  
JOHN F. MCFARLANE, } Comis.  
SAMUEL B. WRIGHT, }

ATTEST—D. HORNER, Jr. Clk.

## AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the Subscribers, being duly elected Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County; and having been sworn agreeably to law—REPORT the following to be a general statement of the said Accounts, from the fifth day of January, 1826, until the third day of January, 1827—both days included:

**J. B. McPherson, Treas'r, & Comm'r—in account with the County of Adams.**

**DR.**

	Doll. C.
To outstanding tax at last settlement	3341 07
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley	1197 58
Do. C. Chritzman	199 00
Balance of Geo. Ziegler's Bond	300 00
Cash on hand at last settlement	2735 70
Tax assessed for 1826	7481 16
Received of John F. McFarlane, Esq. for brick sold (old pavement at Court house)	15 34
Additions to Tax Duplicates	
Cash received for Order No. 294, drawn 60 days after date, discounted at the Bank of Gettysburg	11 11
	1484 00
	<b>\$16,984 96</b>

**CR.**

	Doll. C.
By outstanding tax	84102 09
Orders paid	11058 22
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley	72 64
Do. C. Chritzman	1056 94
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond	250 00
Treasurer's salary	80 00
Cash on hand	381 06
	<b>\$16,984 96</b>

We further Report that we have examined the items which compose the above Accounts, and certify that they are correct—and that the balance of Three Hundred and Eighty one Dollars and Six and three-fourth Cents, is in the hands of the present Treasurer.

A COPY.

**Sheriff's Sales.**

In pursuance of sundry writs of Venitio Exponas and Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to me directed, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 17th of February next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following

**REAL ESTATE**

TO WIT:

A Valuable Plantation and Tavern-Stand, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa. on the Turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Chambersburg, within two miles of Gettysburg, containing 300 Acres, more or less, 100 Acres of excellent Timber, viz White Oak, Red Oak, Ash, and a very considerable quantity of Hickory; the remainder cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a large two-story Brick House, with a large Back Building, which is occupied as a Tavern; a large stone bank Barn, and all other Out-buildings necessary for a public stand, and two wells of water convenient to the door; also, a Blacksmith shop, a good Orchard of excellent choice fruit, and a large and convenient Tenant-house, with a well of never-failing water at the door. This Farm will answer to be divided, as the Turnpike road passes nearly through its centre. It will be sold either all together, or in two separate parts, to suit purchasers—seized and taken in execution as the estate of Thomas Sweeney. ALSO,

**A Tract of Land,**

situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Andrew McKenick, the heirs of Charles Dillon and others, containing 200 Acres, more or less, on which are erected two log Dwelling-houses, log Barn, stone Spring house, Orchard, &c seized and taken in execution as the estate of Michael Bittinger, deceased.—ALSO,

**A Tract of Land,**

situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Adam Plum, Nicholas Bear and others, containing 170 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a log Dwelling-house, log Barn, stone Spring house, Orchard, &c seized and taken in execution as the estate of George Hickenluber, Esq. deceased.—ALSO,

The Interest of George Hickenluber in

**A Tract of Land,**

situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Thomas Baldwin, deceased, William Orner, and others, containing 120 Acres, more or less, on which are erected two log Houses, log Barn, log Spring-house, Orchard, &c.

And to be sold by me,

**Thos. C. Miller, Sheriff.**

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 30, 1827.

The PHILADELPHIAN

CONTINUES to be published on Friday of each week, at No. 59, Locust street, Philadelphia. It has recently been enlarged from Super Royal to Imperial size, and in this respect, is now equal to any similar American publication. Its object is the circulation of general religious intelligence, both foreign and domestic, including, of course, the missionary and other religious and evangelical operations of the present day: A portion of the paper is also devoted to secular concerns both at home and abroad. The local advantages for rendering this publication very valuable and interesting to the Church, and the community, are too obvious to be mentioned. It is, and shall be the object and undivided aim of the Editor, to make it such, by every means in his power. In regard to patronage, he ought, in justice, to solicit none beyond its merits, and he therefore only says that it is the demonstrable duty of every person, but especially of every Christian professor who can afford it, to secure the reading of some publication of this sort. Special duties and responsibilities are connected with the circumstances of the age in which we live, and how are these otherwise to be known? He commends the same to the consideration of the community. If the sheet which he presents is worthy their support, he ass't.

Terms—\$2 50, payable within six months, or \$3 at the expiration of that time.

Any person procuring six responsible subscribers, or five paying in advance shall be entitled to a copy gratis for one year.

Jan. 30, 1827.

**BLANKS.**

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet-ship Canada, Capt. Rogers, from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers to the 1st and Liverpool to the 3d Jan. inclusive.

Intelligence from Lisbon to the 26th of December, had reached London, announcing the arrival of the first division of British troops, which caused great satisfaction among the Portuguese.

The Portuguese refugees under Brigadier Mages, had been beaten at Arouches by 4000 Constitutionalists and pursued into the Spanish territory.

The papers do not furnish any news of moment from Greece or Turkey. The advices from Constantinople are to Nov. 25, at which time they were waiting with impatience for news from Alexandria relative to the expedition of the Moreas, which the Viceroy still kept back, thus shewing his dissatisfaction with the Pope.

The Duke of York was at the point of death, having been given over by his physician.

The extraordinary rapidity with which the succour of England had reached the shores of Portugal excited general admiration. While they were only hoping to hear of promised aid, British ships and British troops had anchored in the waters of the Tagus. The effect was electrical.

In the secret committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, assembled to discuss the answer to the King's speech, on the 25th December, the following proceedings took place. The project of the address, which was read by the President, engages the support of the Chamber to all the measures proposed by his Majesty, without soliciting, as there was reason to fear, any measure from the Crown. It was drawn up by M. de Martignac, a friend of M. de Villele, and Director General of Domains. The most remarkable passage in it, is that which alludes to the press, and which is thus expressed: "The first and greatest blessing of your reign, Sire, was the restoration of the freedom of the press. France loves that freedom, and has seen with affection," &c. The other passage which was thought remarkable, and which is not in the address of the Peers, is, "Our first feeling is always honor." The grandson of Louis XIV. may always rely upon France as France does upon her King." Most of the orators who favored the assembly with the expression of their sentiments on this document, showed that they had been studying more the speech of Mr. Canning than the speech of Charles X. The language of the Right Hon. Secretary was quoted, commented on, attacked, as if he had been the Minister of his Most Christian Majesty, instead of being that of a foreign Sovereign. M. de Villele himself was obliged to enter on the subject of this speech—and stated to the Chamber, that the expressions of the English orator, which had set fire to the train of ultra politics, and had occasioned such explosions both in the saloon and legislative halls of Paris, had been disavowed by Mr. Canning in the corrected copy of his oration.

In this part of his speech, he showed none of that hostility with which some of his friends endeavor to inspire him, and preserved a moderation of language, which must have been not a little difficult in the position in which he was placed by the two oppositions in France, and the apparently Ministerial opposition of England. His words were—"There is very little generosity in the members of the opposition, in dwelling so much on the speech of a foreign Minister, which, after all, has been disavowed in the passages that are alleged to be offensive to the French nation." After defending the conduct of the Government at considerable length, he concluded by censuring some violent expressions of M. de Villeneuve, whose hot zeal, he asserted, had a tendency rather to compromise the safety of the Bourbons than to secure the tranquility of their reign, or the perpetuity of their throne. M. de Villele, it was remarked, by no means spoke with his usual clearness and address. He seemed sometimes dejected and confused."

After a long debate, pretty ample sketches of which are given in the Paris papers, the discussion was adjourned over to the 27th, when the following conversation took place:

M. de Bouville addressed the tribune, and spoke against the address and against the intervention of England in the affairs of Portugal.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs assented to the tribune to declare that there existed no treaty between England and France, except a convention respecting navigation, entirely foreign to present events, which is advantageous to both countries, and that this is the

only public act which has been concluded.

His Excellency said that England, with the consent of all the powers, had taken upon itself to put down the enterprise of the Spanish revolutionists assembled in Portugal. He concluded by saying, furnished no pretext for France to make war upon England, but he declared that France has not abandoned Spain, and that if the King had thought fit to recall his Ambassador, the legation has remained at Madrid, and will not refuse to Spain either its council or its aid.

It seems that M. de la Bourdonnaye followed the Minister of Foreign Affairs. His speech, in which ideas of the most elevated policy were observed, made a strong impression on the assembly. He proved that the object of England is not to command a part of the Peninsula, but the whole of it. To give to England the means of thus increasing its power, is running into our own ruin—for England looks upon the debasement of France as a necessity, as a condition of its own existence.

M. de la Bourdonnaye also examined the character of our alliance with England. The enemies whom we are called upon to combat are the most faithful friends of John VI. that wise monarch who desired the independence of his people. The friends whom we are called on to support are those same revolutionists who, for several years past, have threatened all thrones, and have made unhappy attempts in Italy and Spain.

M. de Villele followed M. de Bourdonnaye, and declared that France had no war to make, as long as things remained in their present state. Those who wish for war, the minister said, have only to declare against the Address, but those who wish for peace can do no other than support it.

The Minister of Finance asked the adversaries of the Address, if they thought that the Ministry could incur the blame of the nation for not having taken the lead in the affairs of Portugal, of which, added the Minister, we are not the allies, but to which England is bound by treaties in a particular manner. His Excellency is said to have added, that the allies of France, were all the Powers of the Continent, and that if any power attempted, *mala proposita*, and without reason, to disturb the general peace which Europe enjoys, all the others would join to repress such an enterprize.

The Chamber then heard successively Messrs. de Bouville, Lizardier, de Martignac, Hyde de Neuville, Mechin, and Casimir Perier. It seems that the general discussion was closed, and that the Chamber proceeded to that of the paragraphs. The first was adopted without difficulty; the second with a slight modification.

The third paragraph relative to the press passed. It is said to mention that the first benefit of the reign of Charles X. was the restoration of the liberty of the press, and that France loves that liberty. The fourth, fifth and sixth were passed.

A singular and pleasing circumstance likewise distinguished the conduct of the Chamber on this occasion, from its usual mode of procedure. Its deliberations were not disturbed by any of those angry bickerings—those impatient interruptions, or those personal altercations, which sometimes have rendered its meetings scenes of confusion and tumult. Every member was heard with civility, if not with attention, and the President's bell and hammer was laid up in ordinary. The only instance of interruption which occurred in the debate, was during that part of speech of Sebastiani, where he entered on the affairs of Greece; and this interruption proceeded rather from a feeling of impatience at the introduction of the topic, than of disrespect for the character, or opposition to the sentiments of the Honorable General.

On the 28th of December the Address was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies without a division, though not without debate. Mr. Canning's reported oration was mercilessly attacked and commented on, as if the eloquent Secretary were the Minister of Charles X in place of swaying the councils of a British Sovereign. M. de Villele was himself compelled to notice the Speech—the allusions to it were so marked and frequent. He defended the British minister on the same grounds that he had done in secret session, viz:—that all the fiery declamation, which drew down such thundering threats in the Commons' House, was expunged and disavowed by Mr. Canning, in the correct copy of this memorable Oration. The following is an extract of the address:

"I repeat, Sir, what I said, we consider that France Proves to us a stronger and more powerful people a day than it was two months ago. One single

accuse, and in conformity of their sentiments with yours for the maintenance of peace.

"The events which have recently disturbed a part of the Peninsula have struck all the friends of good order with painful surprise. We desire, Sir, that your efforts, in accordance with those of your Allies, may put an end to this state of agitation and distraction, and that the peace we enjoy may receive no attack. France may, without fear of being misunderstood, say that it wishes peace. It is known at what price she would not wish to preserve it."

The King replied:

"I always receive, with the same satisfaction, the expressions of the sentiments of the Chamber of Deputies.

"I see with great pleasure that the Chamber enters into my views, and will examine with as much care and attention the important laws which I have caused to be prepared for the happiness of France."

"You desire peace, Gentlemen. No one desires it more sincerely than I do. The efforts I am making to preserve it are dictated by my heart."

"I am happy to announce to you, that my hopes in this respect become daily more founded. If Divine Providence should order it otherwise, rely on me, Gentlemen, as I rely on all my faithful subjects, and be assured that the honor of France will remain pure, and in fact as it has always been."

### Pennsylvania Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Saturday, Feb. 3.

Mr. Haines, of Chester county, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of a geological survey of the state of Pennsylvania, and the best and most practicable mode of making the same.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the resolution.

Mr. Haines said, he did not anticipate any objections to the reference of this resolution, and should not, therefore occupy the time of the house with useless observations upon the subject. He would observe, however, that this is a matter, as he conceived, of great

and growing importance to the interest, the policy, and the general prosperity of the state of Pennsylvania.—We live, said Mr. H. in an age of improvement. The sluggishness, or caution which seemed for a time, to chain down the intellect, as well as power of the citizens of this state, has passed away, and life and energy have imparted, and are imparting a character to us, on the subject of internal policy, very different from that which we have thrown aside.

Mr. H. said, were this the change of a day, the sudden irruption of excitement operating upon us from unknown and doubtful causes, he should choose his steps with watchful and tardy prudence, lest that excitement should pass away with the morning that produced it, and leave us nothing but disappointment and regret.

This, however, was not the case. We have arrived at the present stage of internal improvement, by the regular and systematic operations of time and circumstances. We have approached it with a caution that might have been considered blameable, had it not been for the importance of the undertaking, and the necessity of ascertaining the best means for its accomplishment. He did not now allude to what is termed the Pennsylvania canal, to which objections are made by some, on grounds not quite satisfactory to themselves; but he alluded to the general feeling that has spread over the state, on the subject of improvement in the communications between place and place. He did not allude to any particular canal, or road, or river, but to the volume of petitions presented to this house, praying for appropriations and incorporations, to effect in some way or other the more easy and expeditious transportation of articles of value from one place to another.

On this view of the subject, said Mr. H. I think I may say, we are almost, if not entirely unanimous. It is not the matter of internal improvement, but the manner, about which there is some disagreement among us. There is, nevertheless, one thing yet wanting to enable us properly to understand our best interests, and to pursue them, and that will be obviated by a geological survey as contemplated by the resolution I have had the honor to offer.

The embowed tribes of our mountains are not yet sufficiently explored. It is true the mineral resources of the state have been partially developed, but have not been equally valuable within our territory, equal, if not superior to any, in the world. There are other minerals, equally valuable, concealed beneath the ground, which would be of great service to us. There is a large and original independence in the state.

Partly, therefore, for the purpose of ascertaining and giving correct information, and partly, and the subject of a geological survey, and the expenses of construction, will be referred to the Select Committee, with a

resolution as may properly be collected in a geological survey, the resolution now under consideration has been offered.

The resolution was adopted, and referred to Messrs. Haines, Irwin, Farrell, M. Sherry, Alter, Patterson, and Ellis.

Mr. McSherry submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary system be requested to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law reviving circuit courts, so far as it relates to Adams County.

Mr. F. Smith moved to strike out "so far as it relates to Adams county." In support of the motion, Mr. F. Smith pointed out the impossibility of holding district courts, under the present division of the state into five districts, and of holding circuit courts in the respective counties.

Mr. McSherry said, it was the intention of those, at whose instance the resolution had been introduced, to confine the repeal to the county of Adams. In that county, the court of common pleas was fully able to dispose of all the causes, ready for trial.

The revival of the circuit courts had enabled suitors, whose only object was delay, to protract litigation and prevent the speedy administration of justice.

Mr. Meredith opposed Mr. F. Smith's motion.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed. Chron.

Creek Indians. Though we are sorry that nothing serious will be shown to result from it, it is not without regret that we have seen the collision arrive even at the point which it has reached. The subject is one which demands the serious, and, above all, the dispassionate, consideration of the Public Councils. Any other treatment of it—any other result than a good understanding between the State and General Governments, produced by a mutual forbearance and good feeling, will exhibit this country to the world in an attitude it has never before assumed, and at a moment when, more than ever, we should, in cherishing the peace and harmony of our Union, entitle ourselves to the respect of our friends and even of our enemies abroad.

As the subject has already drawn forth some remarks in both Houses of Congress, and will undoubtedly give rise to more, we shall, for the present, forbear comment upon it.

### THE U. STATES & GEORGIA.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of his private Secretary:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1827.

I submit to the consideration of Congress, a letter from the Agent of the United States with the Creek Indians, who invoke the protection of the Government of the United States, in defence of the rights and territory secured to that nation by the treaty concluded at Washington, and ratified on the part of the U. S., on the 22d April last.

The complaint set forth in this letter, that Surveyors from Georgia have been employed in surveying lands within the Indian territory, as secured by that treaty, is authenticated by information officially received from other quarters, and there is reason to believe that one or more of the Surveyors have been arrested in their progress by the Indians. This fortification, enfranchise upon the good faith of the

United States, will, it is hoped, avert scenes of violence and blood, which there is otherwise too much cause to apprehend will result from these proceedings.

By the fifth section of the act of Congress, of the 20th of March, 1802, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier, it is provided, that if any citizen of, or other person resident in, the United States, shall make a settlement in any lands belonging, or secured, or granted by treaty with the United States, to any Indian tribe, or shall survey, or attempt to survey, such lands, or designate any of the boundaries, making incursions otherwise, such offender shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment not exceeding twelve months. By the 16th and 17th sections of the same statute, two distinct processes are prescribed, by either or both of which the offender

may be arrested and committed to the lawless and military power of the United States to apprehend every person found in the Indian country, over and beyond the boundary line between the U. States and the Indian tribes, in violation of any of the provisions of the act, and carried into effect, of striking out the

first section, which authorizes citizens to be lawfully in the military power of the United States to apprehend every person found in the Indian country, over and beyond the boundary line between the U. States and the Indian tribes, in violation of any of the provisions of the act, and carried into effect, of striking out the

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# Receipts and Expenditures OF ADAMS COUNTY.

**MY MOTHER.**  
There is one mortal feeling free from the impetuosity of earthly vanity, that tells us in its slightest breathings of its celestial origin, it is that of a mother's love—a mother's chase, overwhelming and everlasting love for her children.

The name of a mother is our childhood companion, our refuge and our safeguard in all our miseries; 'tis the first half-formed word that falls from the babbling tongue, the first idea that dawns on the opening mind; the first, the fondest, & the most lasting tie, in which affection can bind the heart of man.

'Tis not the selfish passion, depending for its permanency on the reciprocation of advantages; but, in its sincerity, it casteth out itself, and centres but in the happiness of its object; and when the welfare of that object is at stake, it putteth away fear and knoweth not weariness. It is not excited by form or feature, but rather, by a happy perversion of perception, imbues all things with imaginary beauty. It watches over our helpless infancy, with the ceaseless benignity of a guardian angel; anticipates every childish wish, humors every wayward fancy, soothes every transient sorrow, sings our sweet lullaby, to rest, and cradles us on its warm and throbbing breast; and when pain and sickness pray upon the fragile form, what medicine is there like a mother's kiss? And when launched in the wide ocean of a tempestuous world, what eye gales on our adventurous voyage with half the eagerness of maternal fondness, amid the sad, yet not unpromising contest of hopes, and fears, and deep anxieties?

Yet it is not prosperity, with her smiles and beauty, that tries the purity and fervour of a mother's love; it is in the dark and dreary precincts of adversity, amid the cold brows of an unfriendly world, poverty and despair, sickness and sorrow, that it shines with a brightness beyond mortality, and stilling the secret agonies of its own bosom, strives but to pour balm and consolation on the wounded sufferer.

The love of a father may be as deep and sincere, yet it is calmer, and perhaps more calculating, and more fully directed to the great period and ends of life; it cannot descend to those minutiae of affection, those watchful cares for the minor comforts and gratifications of existence, which a mother, from the finer sensibility of her nature, can more readily and duly appreciate. The pages of history abound with the records of maternal love, in every age and clime, and every rank of life; but it is a lesson of never-ending presence, which the heart can feel and acknowledge, and needs not example to teach it how to venerate.

Consider he a being so vile and odious, so dead to nature's impulse, who, in return for such constant care and unvarying kindness, can willingly or heedlessly wound the heart that cherished him, & forsake the lonely one, who nursed and sheltered him; who can readily sever the sweetest bonds of human union, and bring down the grey hairs of his parents with sorrow to the grave; who can leave them in their old age to solitude and poverty, while he wantons in the pride of undeserved prosperity? If there be, why let them abjure the name of man, and herd with the beasts that perish, or let them feel no distinction, that worst of human miseries.

"How much sharper than a serpent's tooth it is  
To have a thankless child."

A rich man proposed to a covetous greedy wretch to make him a present of 50 pounds, if he would let him beat him to death. The miser mused upon it for long while; at last raising his head, "No," says he, "give me twenty-five pounds, and beat me till I'm half dead."

**Perspiration of the hands.**—Ladies who work lace or embroidery, sometimes suffer inconvenience from the perspiration of the hands. This may be remedied by rubbing the hand frequently with a little dry wheaten bran.

**Something New**—Notwithstanding the icy embrace of winter which is congealing all around us, and the cold fleecy garment is wide spread little Cupid, with ne'er a blanket, is playing the most antic tricks upon his pretty game. Last week a young Mr. and Miss, in Wyalusing township, having each received a wound from the little archer, without dangerous delay applied to a justice for a receipt. For some reason this antidote was denied them; but not to be foiled in this manner, they resolved upon an expedient which is directly opposed to the interest of the Esquire—that is to marry themselves; they each recited the marriage contract, and assented to its vows in the presence of many witnesses. It was pronounced a fair bargain, and they are determined to abide by it. Bedford Co. Republican.

**Extraordinary Riding.**—In October, 1754, Lord Powerscourt having laid a wager with the Duke of Orleans that he would ride his own horses from Fontainbleau to Paris, a distance of 42 English miles, in two hours, for 1000 Louis d'ors, the King's Guards cleared the way, which was lined with thousands of Parisians. He was to mount only three horses, but he performed the task with two, in one hour, 37 minutes, 22 seconds. The horses through whose exertions the wager was won, were both killed by the severity of the seat they had achieved.

**3½ Cents (cash)**  
WILL be given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS at the Printing Office.

## Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Penn.

Agreeably to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES yearly; We, the Commissioners of Taxes for said County, do REPORT as follows, viz. from the fifth day of January, 1827, until the third day of January, 1827, both days included:

### DR.

	Dollars. C.
To outstanding County Tax at former publication	3541 07
Do. Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley	1197 58
Do. Do. Do. C. Chritzman	199 00
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond	300 00
Cash on hand at last settlement	2755 70½
Tax assessed for 1826	7481 16
Cash received of John F. McFarlane, Esq. for brick sold	15 34
Addition to Tax Duplicates	11 11
Cash received on Order No. 294, drawn 60 days after date, discounted at the Bank of Gettysburg	1484 00
	<b>\$16,984 96½</b>

The Tax assessed for the year 1826, is as follows:

Christian Chritzman,	297 36
Borough,	558 50
Franklin,	545 30
Menallen,	515 20
Hamiltonban,	525 96
Straban,	438 15
Germany,	513 89
Cumberland,	529 24
Mountpleasant,	493 88
Liberty,	503 99
Reading,	438 61
Conowago,	414 84
Berwick,	354 09
Mountjoy,	350 77
Hamilton,	368 77
Huntington,	323 42
Latinum,	314 19
Tyrone,	37,481 16
	<b>\$16,984 96½</b>

The outstanding Tax appears to be in the hands of the following Collectors, viz.

1823 John Snyder,	47 77½
" Michael Snyder,	13 55
" Michael Siegle,	90 11
" Robert Thompson,†	15 38
1824 Joseph Lobaugh,†	28 54
" Jacob Dellow,†	32 30
" Abraham Krice,†	59 16
1825 Adam Swope,	135 58
" Wm. Cobean,†	92 10
" Samuel Withrow,†	144 32½
" John Orndorf,†	65 28
" Jacob Sauvill,†	23 31
" John Winrott,†	67 20
1826 Jacob Shultz,†	244 37
" Jacob Weidaw,†	150 05
" Jesse Seabrook,†	185 20
" John Brinkerhoff, Esq.†	293 51
" Samuel Shriver,†	184 15
" Michael Miller,†	290 86
" Hezekiah Hooghtelin,†	224 24
" John Martin,†	158 88
" Valentine Hollinger,	195 58
" George Dutera,	99 30
" John Smith,†	143 84
" Robert Young,†	151 09
" Jacob Bohn,	135 77
" Henry Brane,†	137 77
" Caleb Beales, Jun.†	213 42
" John Duffield†	168 49
1818 Lewis Snowden,	283 87½
1819 John Ewing,	22 20
1820 John Marshall,	14 89
	<b>\$4,102 09½</b>

\* Since paid in full.

† Since paid in part.

### CR.

By Orders paid, as follow, viz.

	Dollars. C.
Auditors' pay	16 50
Tuition of poor children	1123 13
Treasurer of P. H. funds	2221 00
Collectors of Taxes, fees and releases	383 05
James G. Paxton, Esq. services as Commissioner, 1826	115 50
John F. McFarlane, Esq.	97 50
John Shorb, Esq.	102 00
D. Horner, Clerk—salary for 1826, stationary, &c.	187 18
Officers of General Election—fees	255 65
Grand Juries and Constables—pay	368 99
General Juries and Constables do.	846 62
Assessors' fees	423 60
Witnesses on part of Commonwealth—fees	240 97
Constables' fees	12 72
Bills of costs—Commonwealth vs. Michael Dugan	156 92
T. C. Miller, Sheriff—sundry bills of costs	424 52
Do. Jailer—fees	456 09
Amos Green, for building Berlin bridge	2195 13
Attorney General—fees	94 50
Court Cryer—pay	58 70
Directors of Poor—pay	60 00
D. Horner, Coroner, fees on Inquisitions	26 07
Sundry persons, for work done in public buildings	341 96
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts—fees	34 11
Treasurer of Gettysburg water company—rent	20 00
Sundry persons, for repairing bridges	26 00
Do. for Wolf and Fox scalps	29 35
Public Printing	156 75
Wood for Court-house and Prison	78 66
Road views and damages	177 25
T. C. Miller, Sheriff, for summoning Jurors—fees	78 00
Do. for releases of fines and verdicts	37 36
John Miller, for superintending convicts in Jail	30 00
Harman Wierman, Esq. in trust for viewing Berlin bridge	7 00
John B. McPherson, Esq. in trust for Philadelphia Prison	78 83
George Ziegler, Esq. for books in Register's Office	22 50
George Welsh, Esq. in trust for Circuit Court seal	5 12
By outstanding County Tax	4192 09½
" " " " Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley	72 64
" " " " C. Chritzman	1060 94
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond	250 00
Treasurer's salary	80 00
Cash on hands	381 06½
	<b>\$16,984 96½</b>

NOTE. The following Orders were issued by the Commissioners, but remain unpaid, viz:

An Order No. 217, in favor of Valentine Hollinger, in trust for A-

8475 00

Amos Green, in trust for Berlin bridge

450 00

Bank of Gettysburg

1500 00

foregoing Statement of Re-

vised at the Office of the

a true Copy, as taken from

the books remaining in the Books

have hereunto set our hands

of our said Office, at Gettys-

burg, on the fifth day of January, One Thousand

Twenty-seven.

JES G. PAXTON,

J. N. F. M. FARLANE,

J. MUEL B. WRIGHT,

k.

County.

counts of the Treasurer and

ORT the following to be a

third day of January, 1827—

County of Adams.

DR.	




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